

BookletChartTM

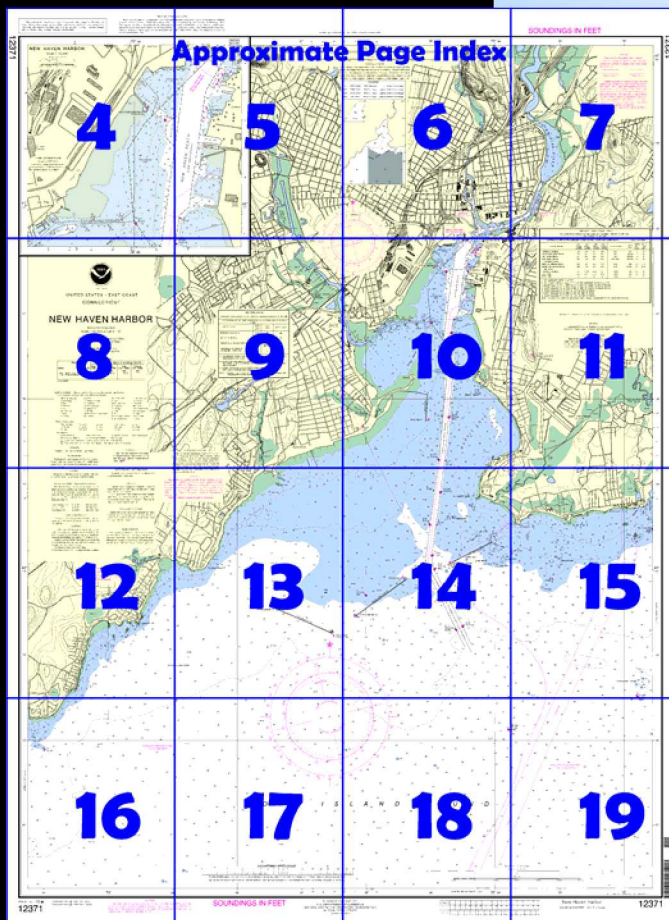
New Haven Harbor

(NOAA Chart 12371)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☒ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ☒ Print at home for free
- ☒ Convenient size
- ☒ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ☒ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ☒ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 2, Chapter 8 excerpts]

(261) **New Haven Harbor**, an important harbor of refuge, is about 68 miles from New York, 179 miles from Boston via Cape Cod Canal, and 171 miles from Nantucket Shoals Lighted Horn Buoy N (LNB). It comprises all the tidewater northward of the breakwaters constructed across the mouth of the bay, including the navigable portions of the West, Mill, and Quinnipiac Rivers. It is about 2 miles wide. The inner harbor, northward of Sandy Point and Fort Hale, is shallow for the

most part, except where the depths have been increased by dredging. The main entrance channel, between Middle Breakwater and the East Breakwater, leads northward to Tomlinson Bridge at New Haven. Anchorage basins for medium draft vessels are on the west side of the channel north of Sandy Point. Waterborne commerce in the harbor consists of petroleum products, scrap metal, lumber, automobiles,

gypsum, paper and pulp products, steel products, chemicals, rock salt, and general cargo.

(265) A Federal project for New Haven Harbor provides for an entrance channel 35 feet deep to a point just below the junction of Mill River and Quinnipiac River. The channel is well marked.

(266) **West River**, on the west side of the main channel about 3 miles above Southwest Ledge Light, has a dredged channel marked by buoys to just above the first highway bridge (Kimberly Avenue Bridge), about 1.2 miles above the channel entrance. In April 1996-February 1997, the midchannel controlling depth was 10 feet from the channel entrance to Buoy 18, thence in February 1997, 5 feet at midchannel to just above the first highway bridge, the head of navigation. An anchorage area is on the south side of the channel about 0.9 mile above the entrance; in April 1996, the controlling depth was 4 feet. Principal waterfront facilities are at **City Point**.

(267) **Mill River**, on the west side of **Fair Haven** about 4 miles above Southwest Ledge Light, is entered from the main channel through a dredged entrance channel that branches into an east and west fork to the Grand Avenue Bridge, 0.6 mile above the mouth. In June 1982, the controlling depths were 6½ feet (11 feet at midchannel) to the Chapel Street Bridge about 0.25 mile above the entrance, thence 9 feet through the east bridge opening and 3½ feet through the west opening, thence 6½ feet to the junction with the east and west forks, thence 9½ feet at midchannel for about 250 yards in the east fork, thence in 1980, 1 foot at midchannel to the head of the channel, and in 1980-June 1982, 5½ feet at midchannel for about 225 yards in the west fork, thence in 1980, 1½ feet at midchannel to the head of the channel.

(268) **Quinnipiac River**, on the east side of Fair Haven about 4 miles above Southwest Ledge Light, has a dredged channel to Grand Avenue Bridge, about 1 mile above the mouth. In November-December 1993, the controlling depth was 15 feet at midchannel to the Ferry Street Bridge about 0.5 mile above the mouth, thence 12 feet at midchannel to the Grand Avenue Bridge except for shoaling along the edges.

(269) Inside West Breakwater and the southwest part of Middle Breakwater, anchorage is available for vessels up to a 19-foot draft. Caution should be exercised to avoid the fish stakes in this area.

(270) Vessels may anchor northward of Southwest Ledge Light in depths of 18 to 20 feet, soft bottom in places. Care should be taken to avoid the ledges northward of the East Breakwater. Deep-draft vessels awaiting berthing assignments can anchor about 1 mile southward of the sea buoy; holding ground is excellent.

(271) **Morris Cove**, on the east side of the main channel just above Lighthouse Point, affords good anchorage and is used by yachts, but is rough in westerly and southerly winds. In July 1981, isolated, uncharted 40-foot spots were reported in the cove. Caution is advised when anchoring. **New Haven Coast Guard Station** is on the north side of the jutting point, about 1.5 miles northward of Lighthouse Point.


(272) An anchorage basin on the west side of the main channel southward of New Haven Long Wharf is sometimes used, but considerable shoaling is gradually extending into the anchorage from westward. A sunken barge with 5 feet over it is in this anchorage about 550 yards southward of New Haven Long Wharf. In February-March 1985, depths of 10 to 5 feet were available in the anchorage basin with lesser depths along the edges.

(273) An anchorage area, sometimes used by small craft and scows, is northward of the New Haven Long Wharf (Naval Reserve Pier) in the northwest side of the main channel where depths range from about 5 to 6 feet.

(276) **Stony Islet**, 2.2 miles eastward of Southwest Ledge Light, is low, bare, and surrounded by ledges bare at low water to a distance of about 100 yards. A partly bare ledge is about 0.2 mile north-northwestward of Stony Islet. From this ledge and Stony Islet westward to the entrance of New Haven Harbor, an area of foul ground with many rocks bare at low water extends about 0.5 mile offshore. This area should be avoided.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus: 

PLANE COORDINATE GRID
(based on NAD 1927)

Connecticut State Grid is indicated by dashed ticks at 2,000 foot intervals. The last three digits are omitted.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Corrected through NM Jul. 9/05
Corrected through LNM Jun. 28/05

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling. Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 2 for important supplemental information.

RACING BUOYS

Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers and U.S. Coast Guard.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.348" northward and 1.631" eastward to agree with this chart.

NOTE B

Uncharted Fort Hale Channel buoys are positioned by the U.S. Coast Guard to mark the best water.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Location	Frequency	Power
New London, CT	KHB-47	162.55 MHz
Meriden, CT	WXJ-42	162.40 MHz
Riverhead, NY	WXM-60	162.475 MHz

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).



CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
 (Accurate location)  (Approximate location)

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 2. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE Z

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

This chart falls entirely within the limits of a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ). Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

WEST RIVER CHANNEL			
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS-SURVEYS TO FEB 2008			
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)			
NAME OF CHANNEL	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)	WIDTH (FEET)	DATE OF SURVEY
ENTRANCE TO BUOY 12	49.7	75 MID-WIDTH	2-08
THENCE TO BUOY 18	8.1	75 MID-WIDTH	2-08
THENCE TO 550 YARDS UPSTREAM TO END OF PROJECT	5.7	75 MID-WIDTH	2-08
ANCHORAGE CENTERED IN 41°16'37.8"N, 072°56'04.4"W	84.5	--	2-08
A. SUBMERGED WRECK LOCATED AT 41°16'53.4" N, 072°55'36.9" W, WITH A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 5 FEET.			
B. EXCEPT FOR SHOALING TO 3.7 FEET WITHIN 25 FEET OF SOUTH ANCHORAGE LIMIT.			
NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGING CONDITIONS SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION.			

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION				
Place (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Name	feet	feet	feet	feet
New Haven (City Dock) (41°17'N/72°55'W)	6.7	6.4	0.2	---

(May 2005)

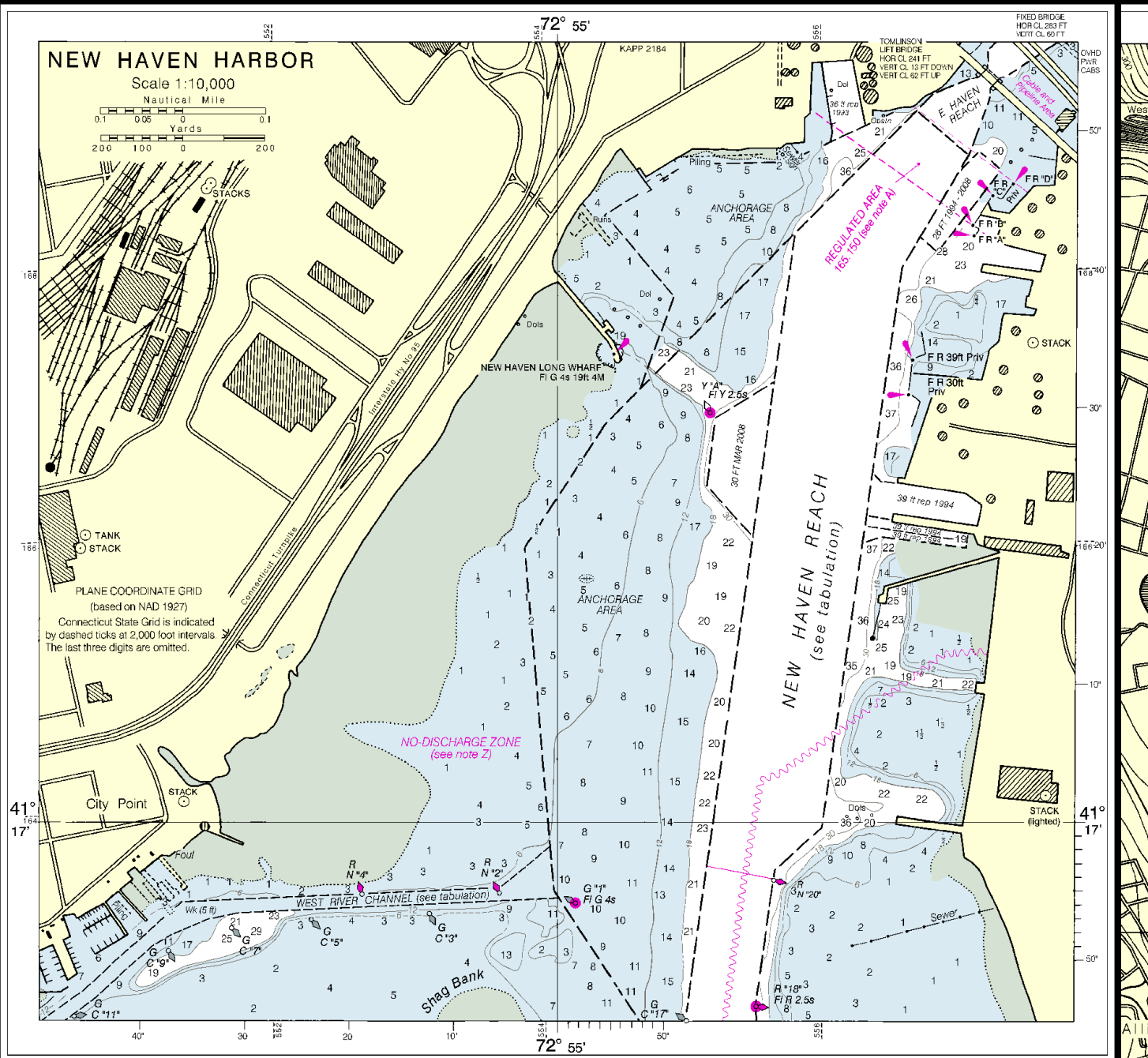
PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

12371

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UNITED STATES - EAST COAST
CONNECTICUT

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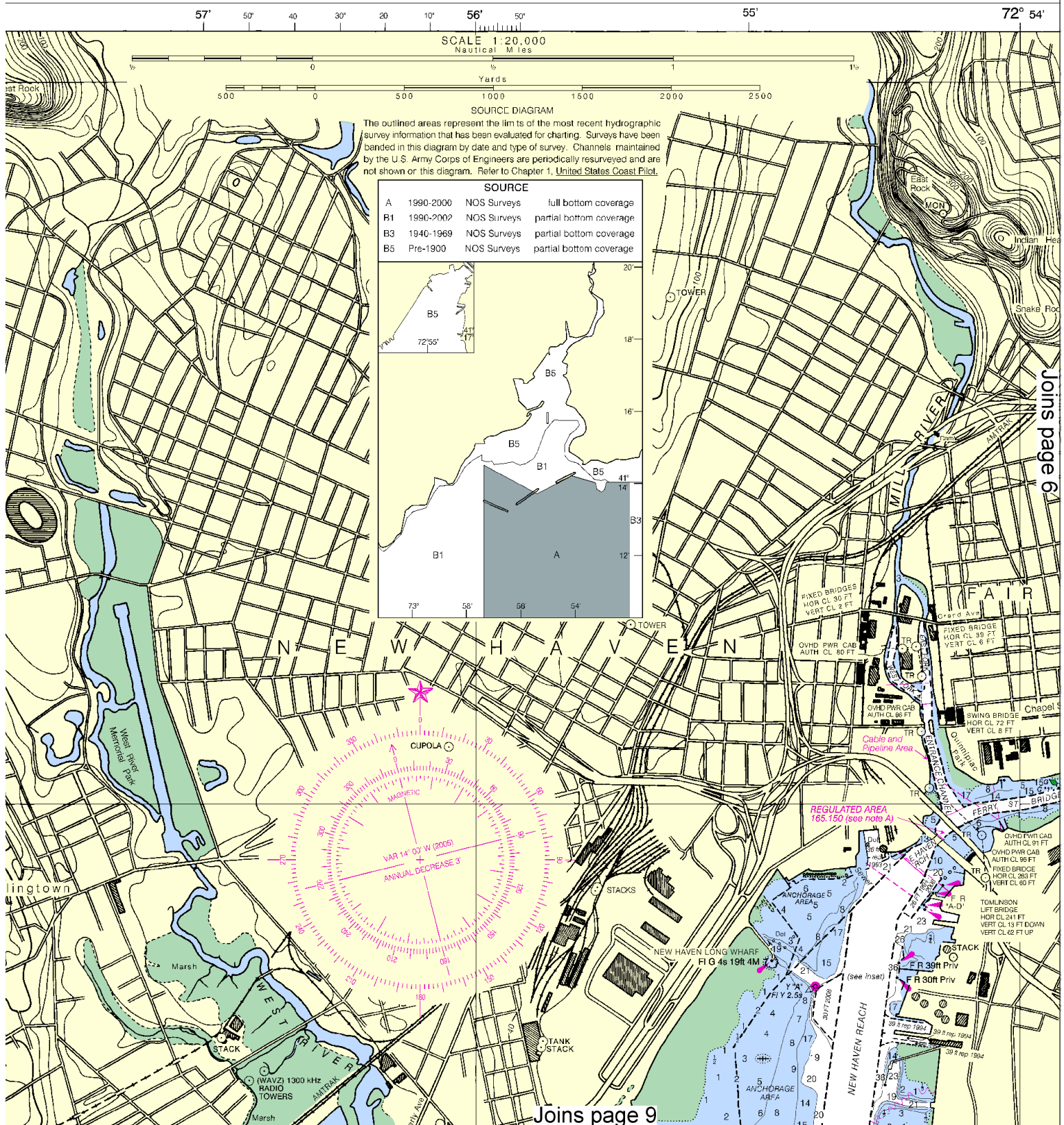


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



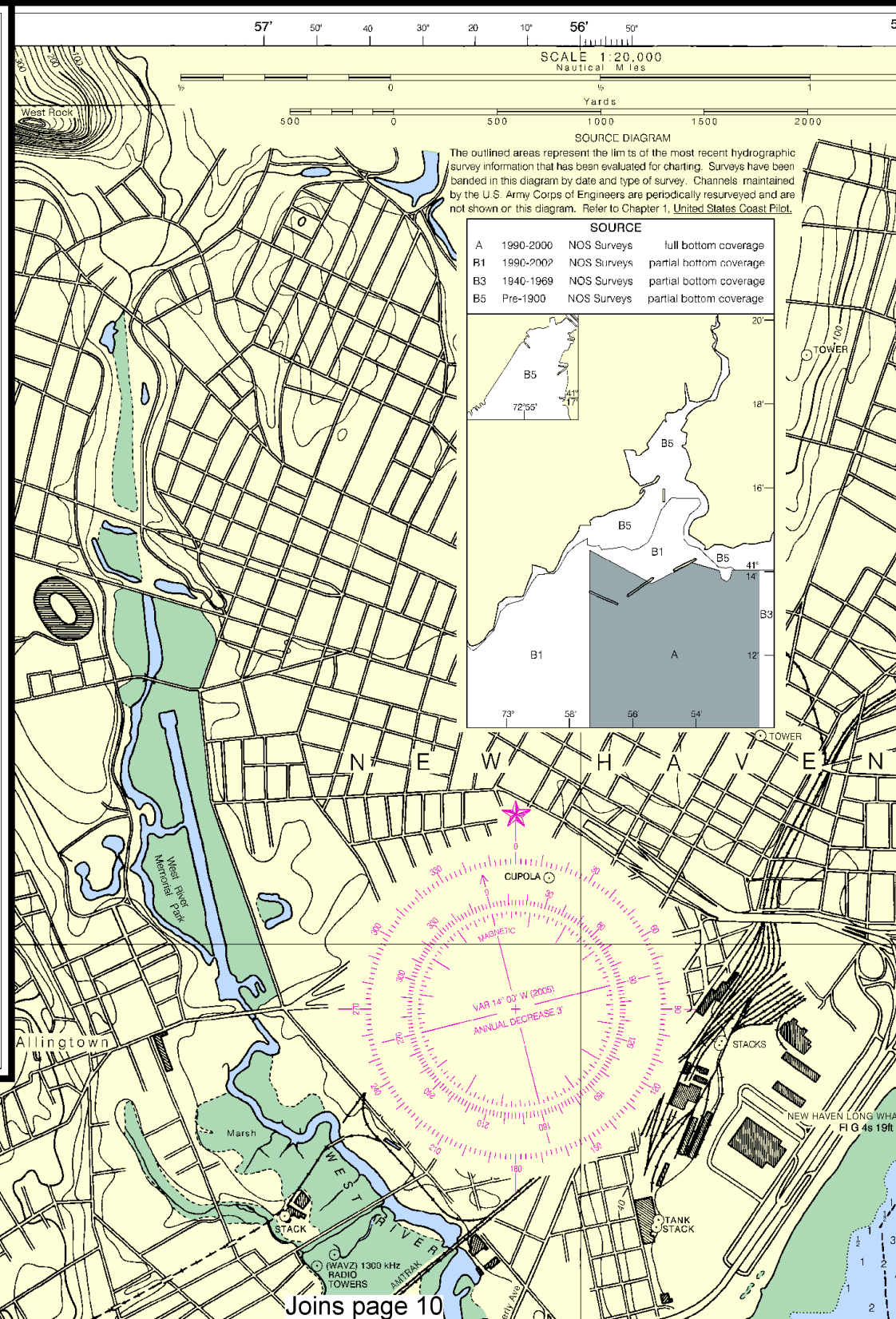
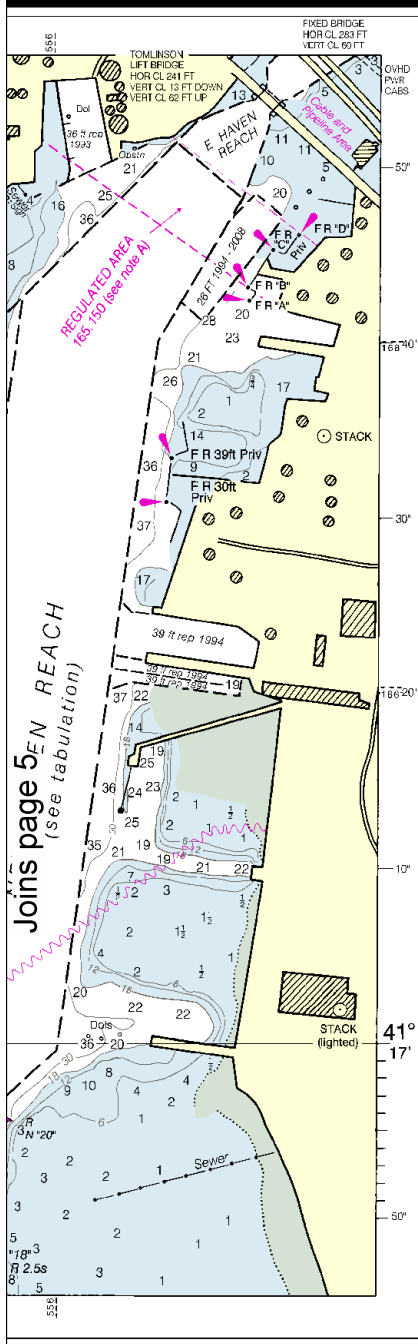


This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:26667. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

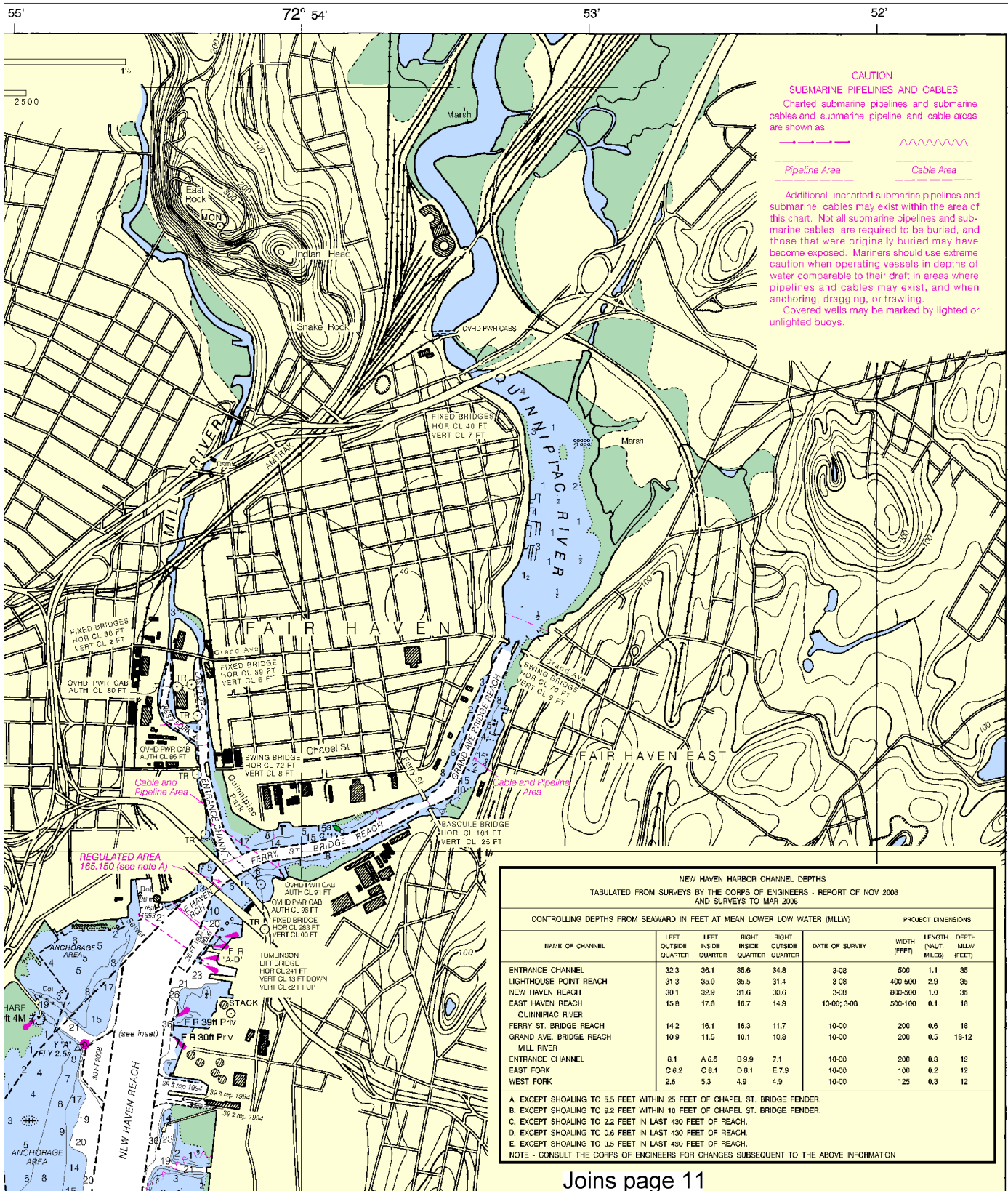
ARTS

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using Print-on-Demand technology. New
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0-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>,
56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or

Formerly C&GS 218 1st Ed., Feb. 1918 C-1940-514 KAPP 2183



SOUNDINGS IN FEET

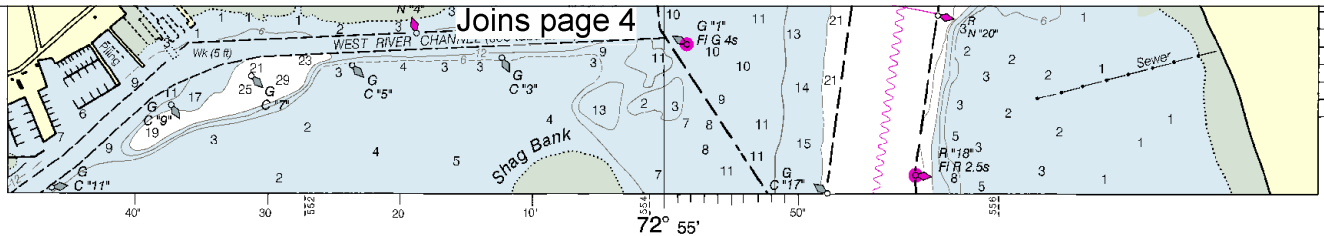


Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 1209 12/25/2009.

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12371



UNITED STATES - EAST COAST
CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN HARBOR

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat 41°15'

World Geodetic System of 1984
(North American Datum of 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean High Water feet	Mean High Water feet	Mean Low Water feet	Extreme Low Water feet
New Haven (City Dock) (41°17'N/72°55'W)	6.7	6.4	0.2	---

(May 2005)

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LI HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VO very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow
Bottom characteristics:			
Bds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	so soft
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	Sh shells
Miscellaneous:			
AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

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Meriden, CT	WXJ-42	162.40 MHz
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CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus:

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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RADAR REF
Radar reflectors have

HORIZONTAL DATUM

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

WEST RIVER C	
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS	
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN (MILLI)	
NAME OF CHANNEL	DE ML (FE)
ENTRANCE TO BUOY 12	41
THENCE TO BUOY 18	5
THENCE TO 550 YARDS UPSTREAM TO END OF PROJECT	5
ANCHORAGE CENTERED IN 41°16'37.8"N, 072°56'04.4"W	B-
A. SUBMERGED WRECK LOCATED AT 41°16' MINIMUM DEPTH OF 5 FEET.	
B. EXCEPT FOR SHOALING TO 3.7 FEET WITH LIMIT.	
NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFO	

8



Printed at reduced scale.

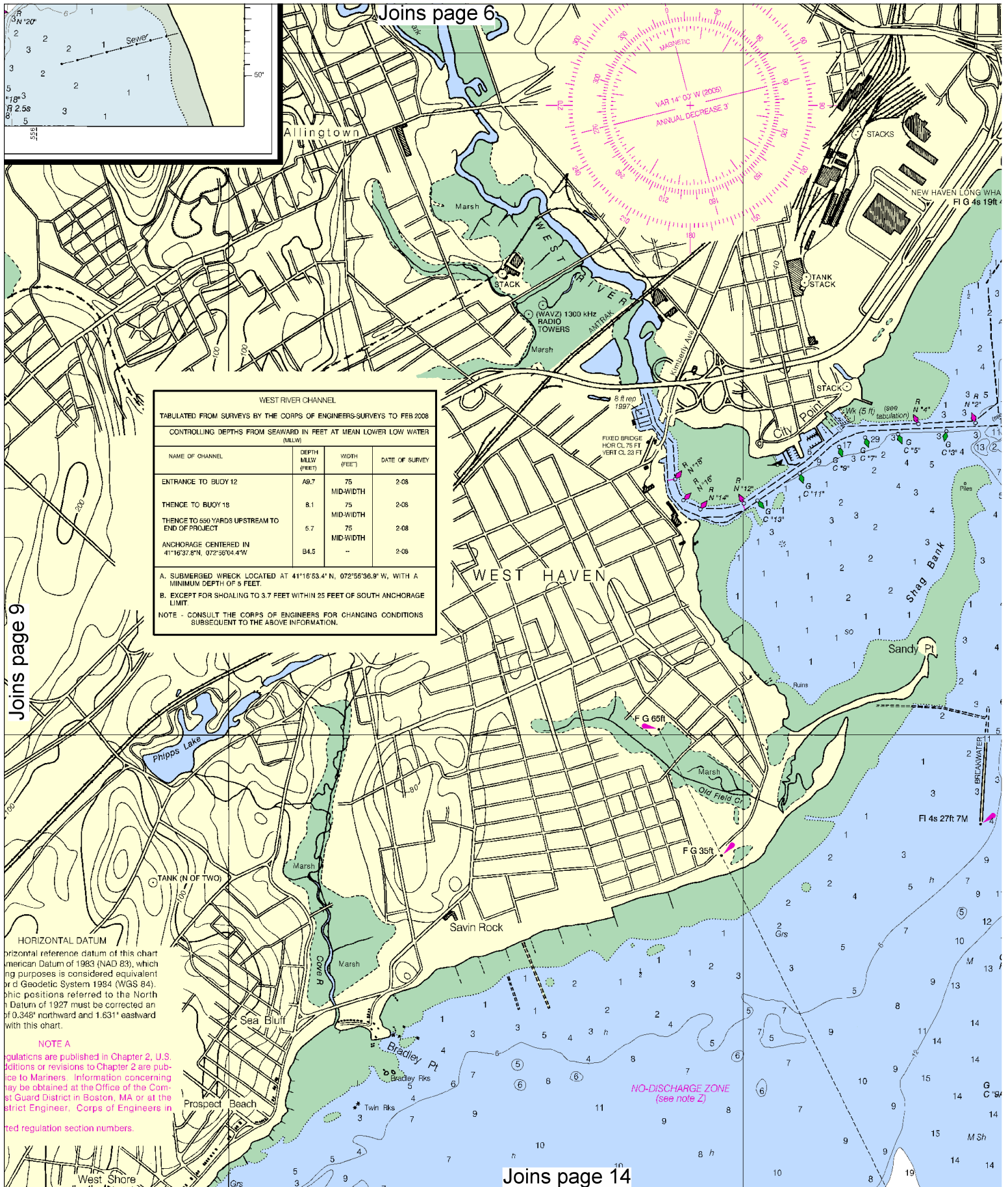
SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

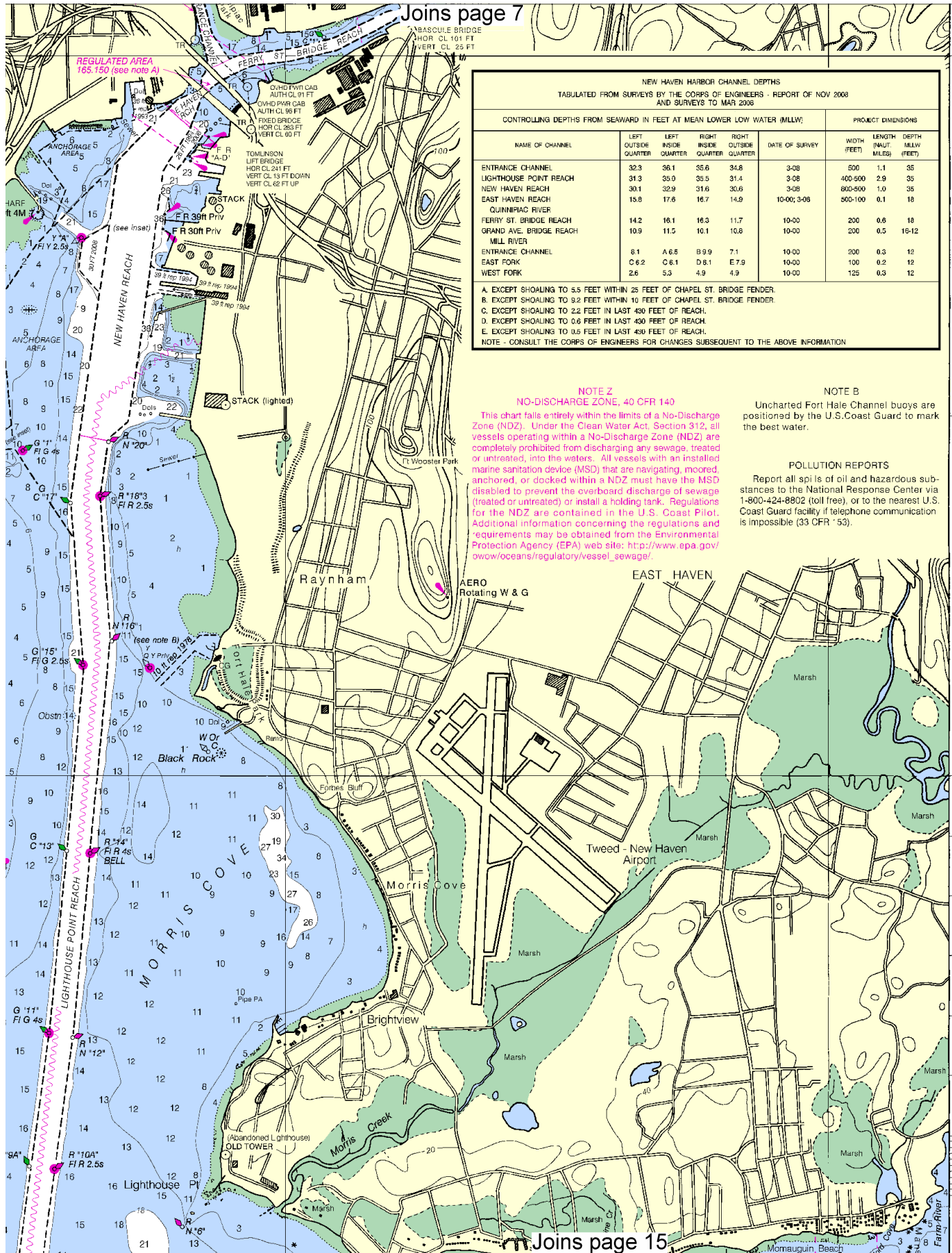
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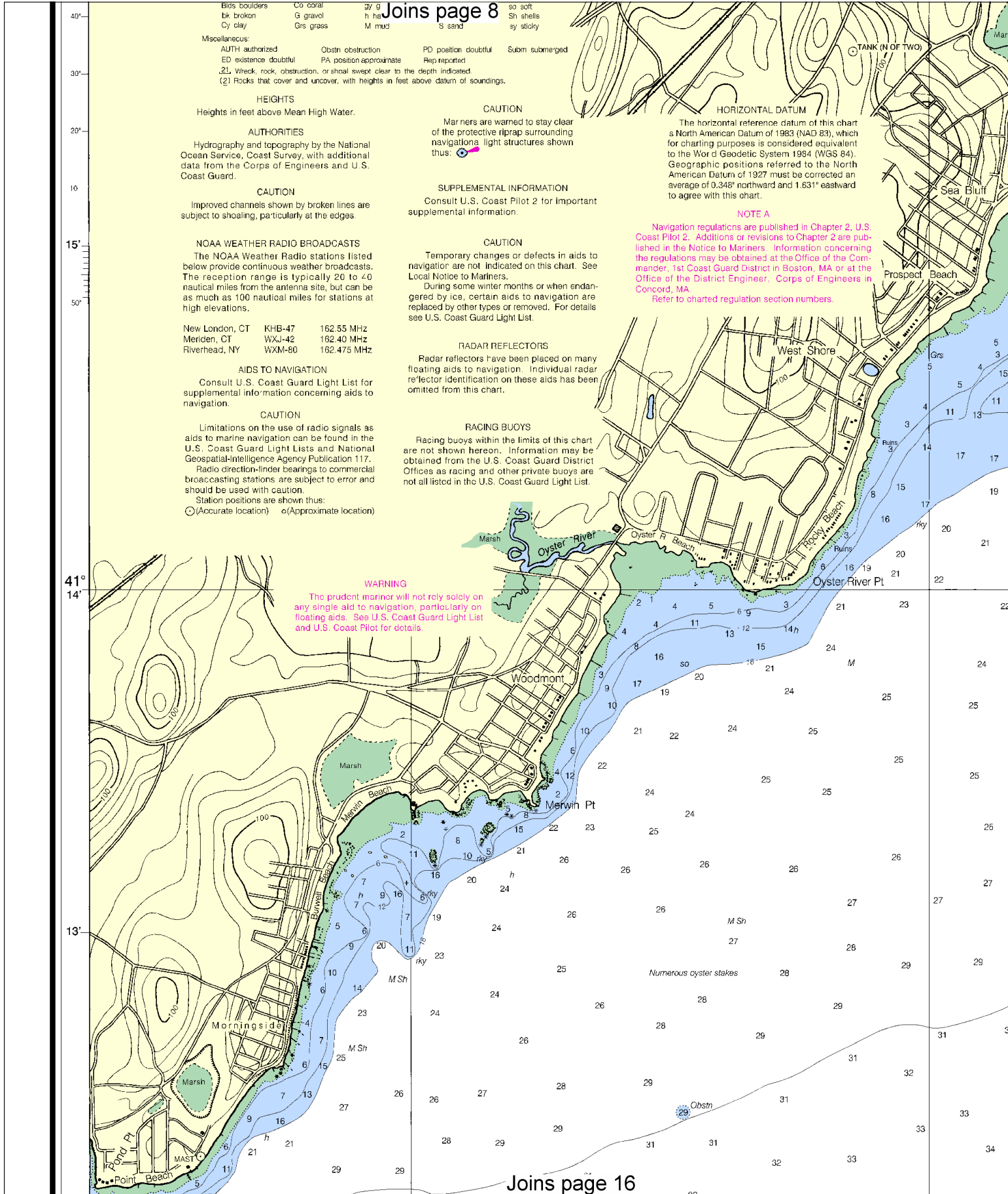


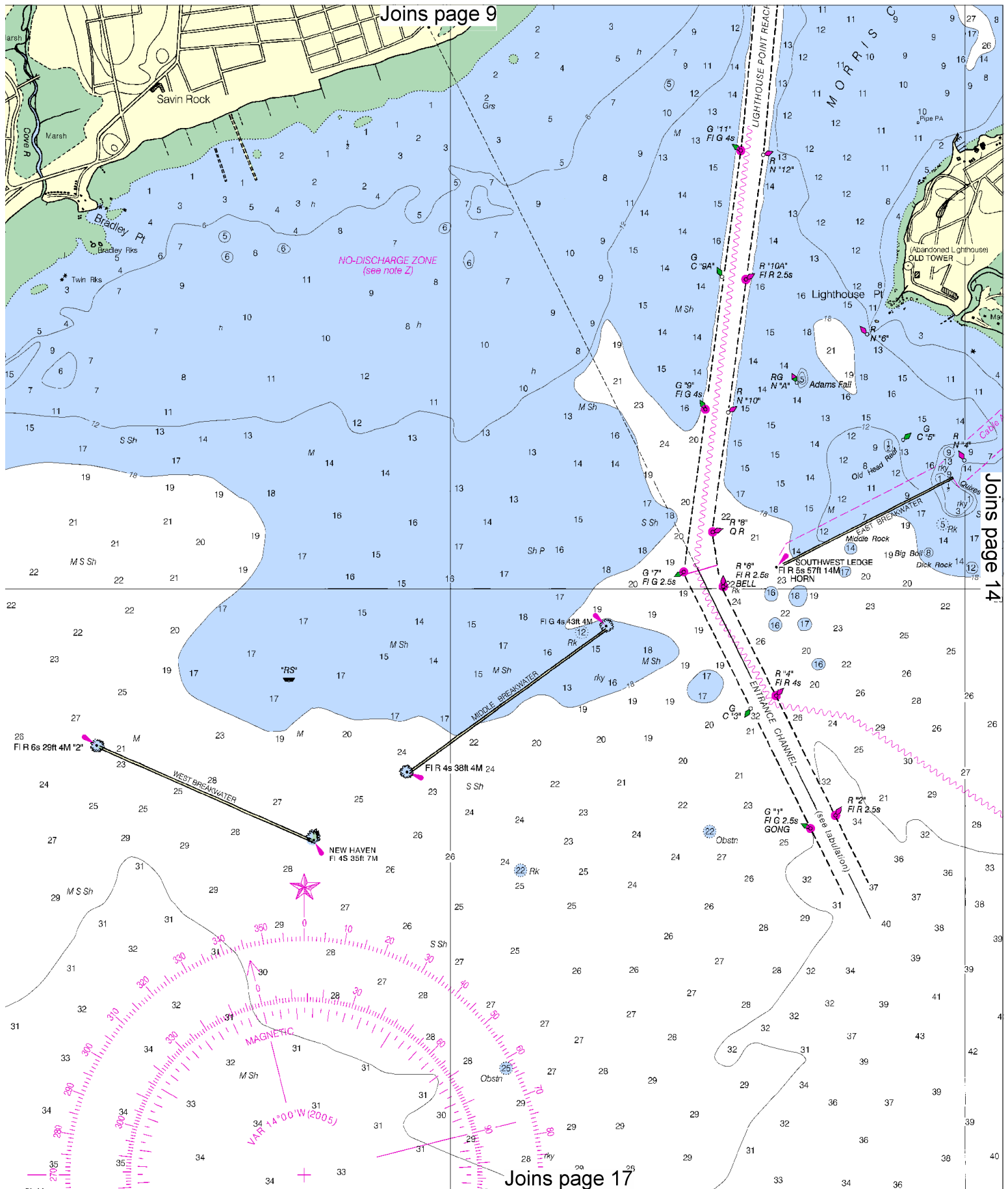
Chart of West Haven, Connecticut, showing the harbor, city streets, and surrounding waters. The chart includes depth soundings, navigational aids, and various geographical features. A table in the upper left corner provides information about the chart's data sources and survey dates.

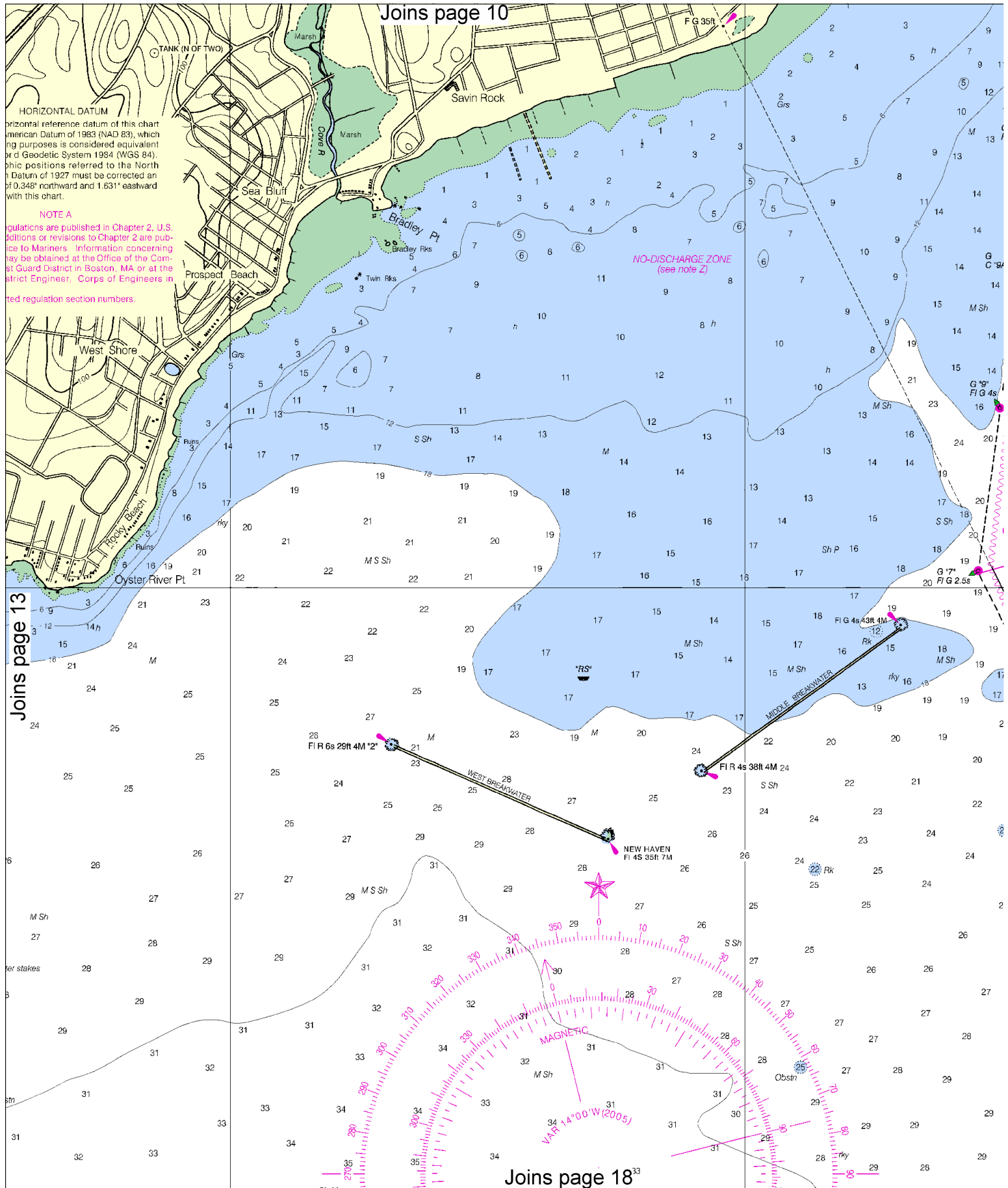
DEPTH (FATHOMS)	WIDTH (FEET)	DATE OF SURVEY
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1.1	75	2-08
1.5	75	2-08
1.9	75	2-08
2.3	75	2-08
2.7	75	2-08
3.1	75	2-08
3.5	75	2-08
3.9	75	2-08
4.3	75	2-08
4.7	75	2-08
5.1	75	2-08
5.5	75	2-08
5.9	75	2-08
6.3	75	2-08
6.7	75	2-08
7.1	75	2-08
7.5	75	2-08
7.9	75	2-08
8.3	75	2-08
8.7	75	2-08
9.1	75	2-08
9.5	75	2-08
9.9	75	2-08
10.3	75	2-08
10.7	75	2-08
11.1	75	2-08
11.5	75	2-08
11.9	75	2-08
12.3	75	2-08
12.7	75	2-08
13.1	75	2-08
13.5	75	2-08
13.9	75	2-08
14.3	75	2-08
14.7	75	2-08
15.1	75	2-08
15.5		











14



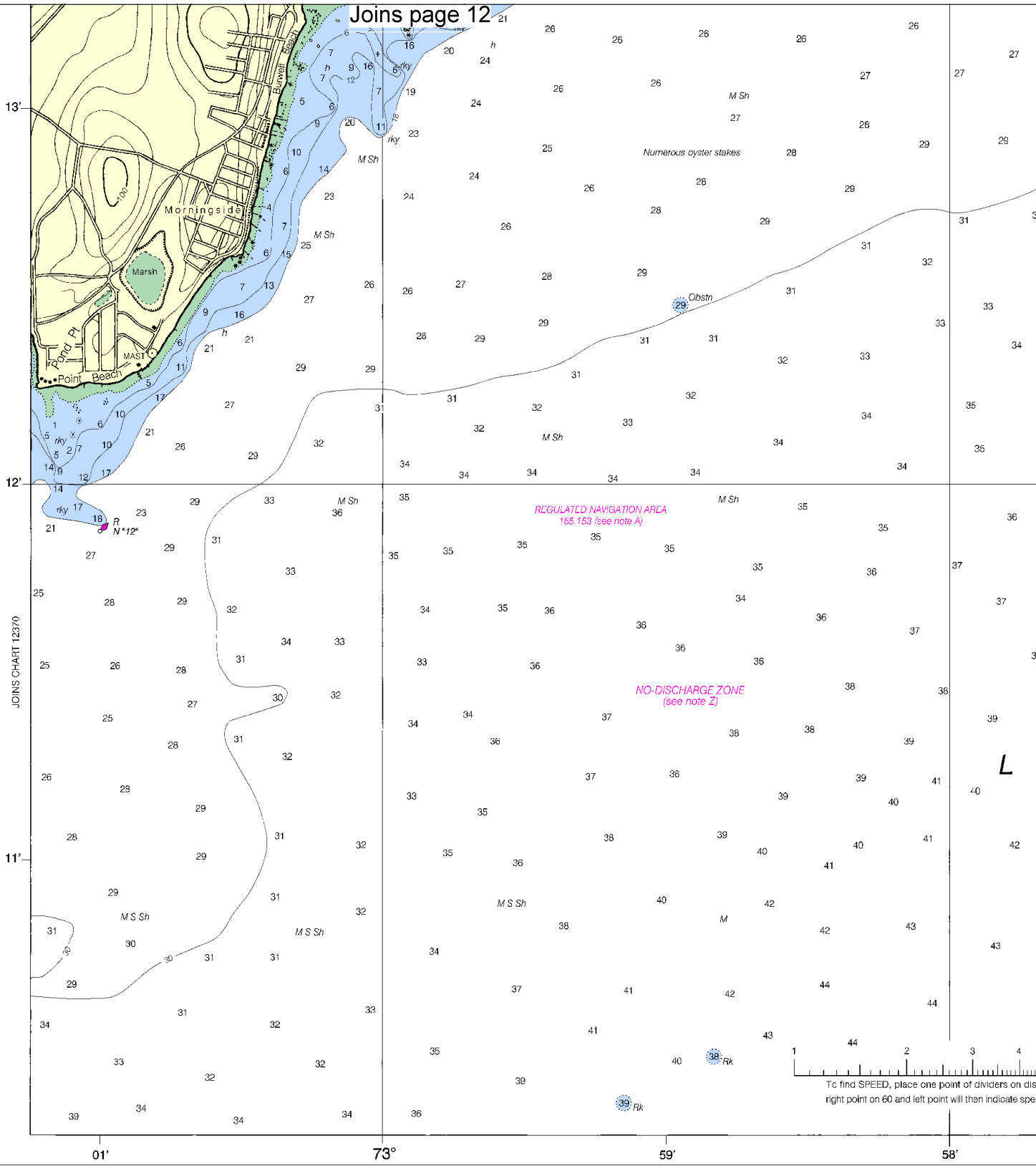
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 12



24th Ed., Jul. / 05 ■
12371

Corrected through NM Jul. 9/05
Corrected through LNM Jun. 28/05

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

SOUNDINGS

16

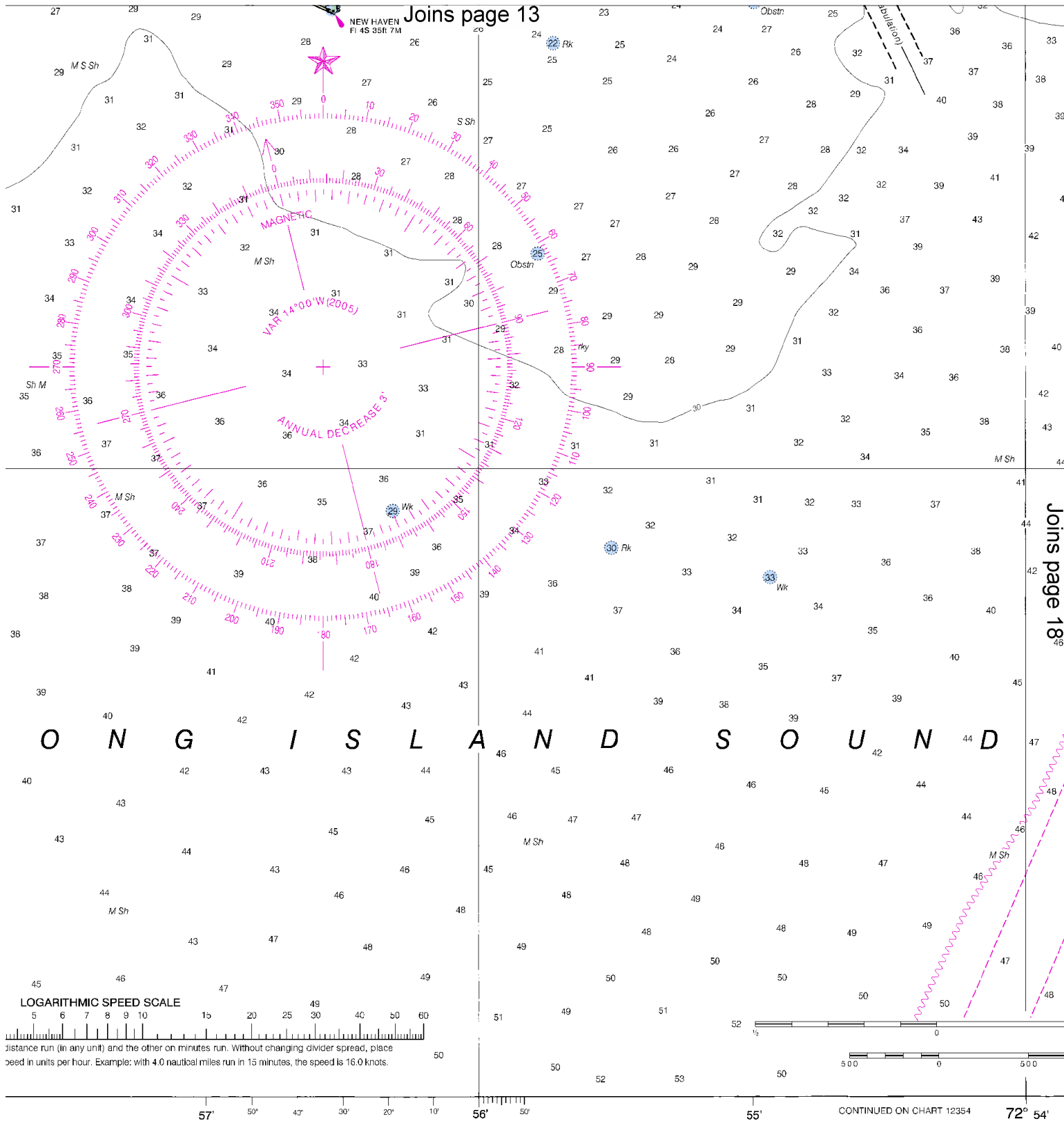


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SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

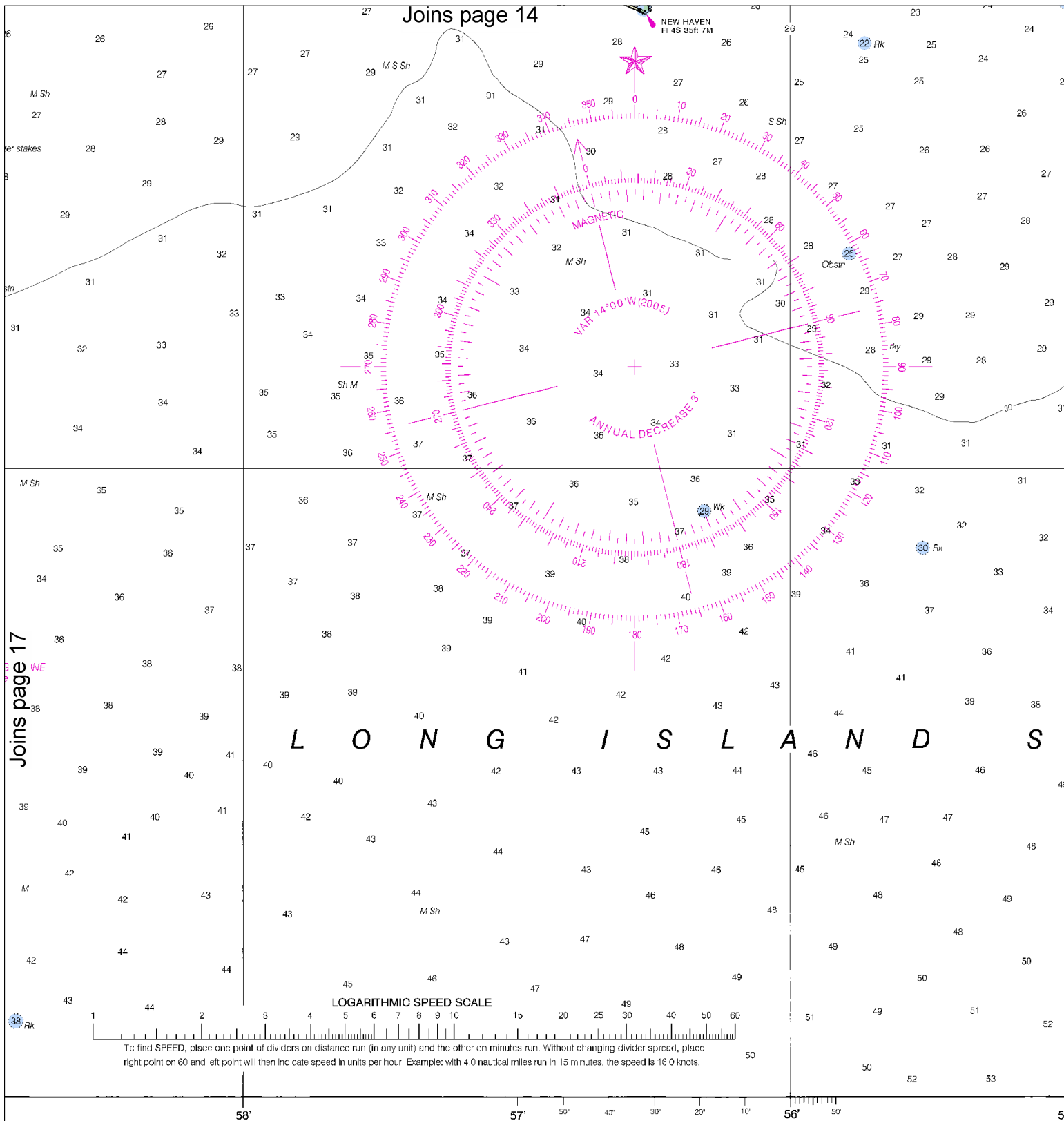
See Note on page 5.





Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10



Joins page 17

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

18



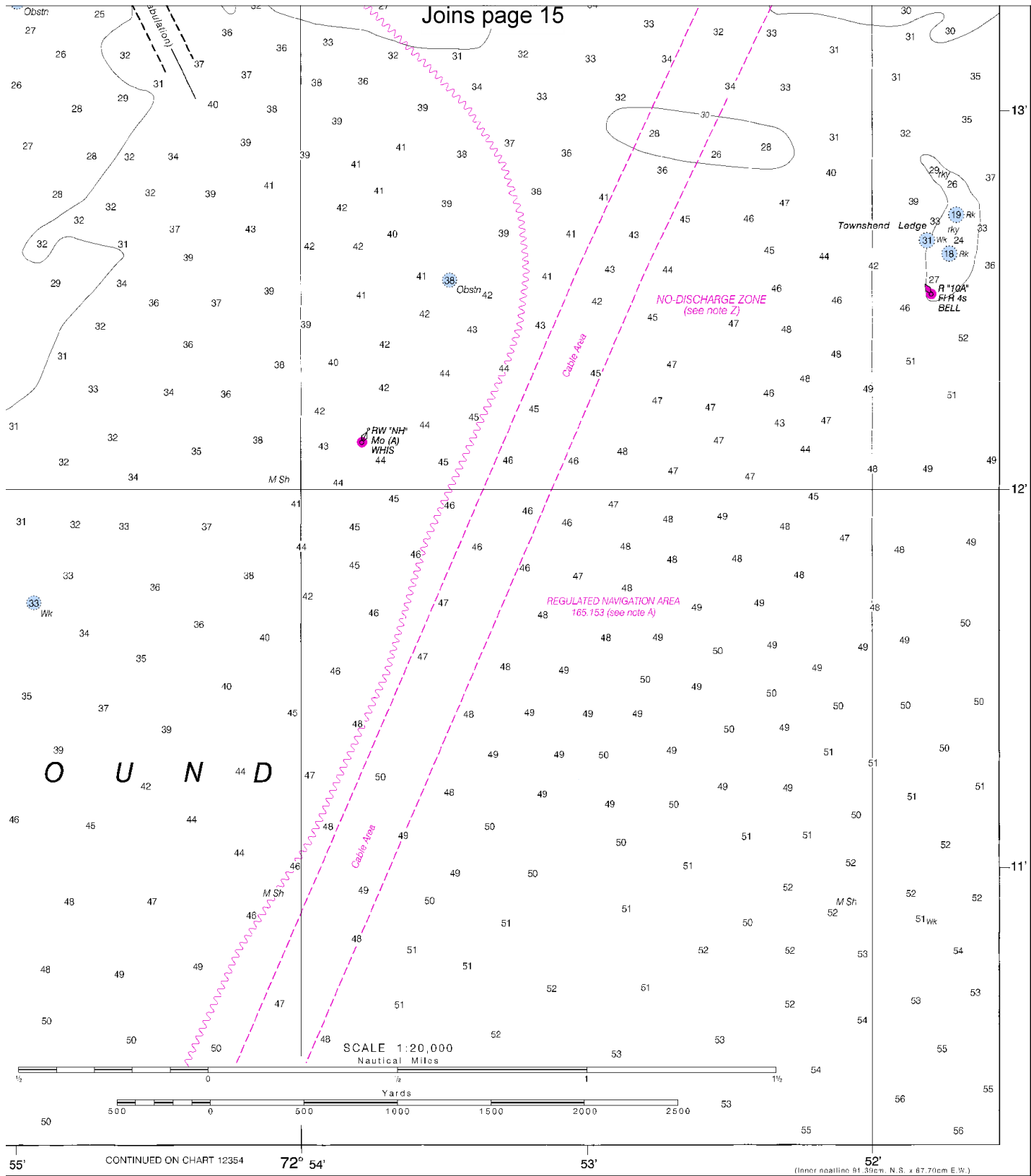
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 15



FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

New Haven Harbor
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:20,000

12371



ED. NO. 24

NSN 7642014010360
NGA REFERENCE NO. 12BHA12371

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Group MSO LI Sound – 203-468-4404

Coast Guard New Haven – 203-468-4401

Environmental Protection Spec – 203-468-4520

Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.